

#12 세 함수  $f, g, h$ 가 전단사함수라고 할 때, 다음 관계 증명

$$(f \circ g \circ h)^{-1} = h^{-1} \circ g^{-1} \circ f^{-1}$$

$$\textcircled{1} F \circ G = I \quad \text{이면 } G = F^{-1}$$

$$\textcircled{2} G \circ F = I$$

증명) 세 함수  $f, g, h$ 가 전단사함수이므로 모두 일대일 대응이다.

$\Rightarrow$  따라서  $f, g, h$  모두 역함수

$$(h \circ g \circ f)^{-1} \circ (h \circ g \circ f) = I$$

양변에  $f^{-1} \circ g^{-1} \circ h^{-1}$ 를 합성

$$(h \circ g \circ f)^{-1} \circ \underbrace{(h \circ g \circ f) \circ (f^{-1} \circ g^{-1} \circ h^{-1})}_I = f^{-1} \circ g^{-1} \circ h^{-1} = f \circ (g \circ g^{-1}) \circ f^{-1} = f \circ f^{-1} = I$$

$$\therefore (h \circ g \circ f)^{-1} \circ I = f^{-1} \circ g^{-1} \circ h^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow (h \circ g \circ f)^{-1} = f^{-1} \circ g^{-1} \circ h^{-1}$$

$$\textcircled{1} (f \circ g \circ h) \circ (h^{-1} \circ g^{-1} \circ f^{-1})$$

$$= f \circ g \circ (h \circ h^{-1}) \circ g^{-1} \circ f^{-1}$$

$$= f \circ (g \circ g^{-1}) \circ f^{-1} = f \circ f^{-1} = I$$

$$\textcircled{2} (h^{-1} \circ g^{-1} \circ f^{-1}) \circ (f \circ g \circ h)$$

$$= h^{-1} \circ g^{-1} \circ (f^{-1} \circ f) \circ g \circ h$$

$$= h^{-1} \circ (g^{-1} \circ g) \circ h$$

$$= h^{-1} \circ h = I$$